

**STUDI KOMPUTASI INHIBISI KOROSI BESI OLEH MOLEKUL MORIN  
DAN TURUNANNYA**

**SKRIPSI SARJANA KIMIA**

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## INTISARI

### Studi Komputasi Inhibisi Korosi Besi oleh Molekul Morin dan Turunannya

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Salah satu masalah serius di sektor industri adalah korosi logam atau paduan, yang menyebabkan kerugian properti yang sangat besar. Kerusakan logam akibat korosi juga menyebabkan kerusakan lingkungan yang menjadi perhatian utama dalam industri logam, terutama di media asam. Penggunaan inhibitor organik merupakan solusi yang tepat untuk pencegahan korosi logam karena lebih ramah lingkungan. Pada penelitian ini dilakukan studi komputasi untuk menganalisis kemampuan inhibisi anti korosi besi oleh 6 turunan senyawa morin dengan fasa gas dan fasa pelarut etanol menggunakan metode *Density Functional Theory* (DFT) dengan basis set B3LYP/6-31G. Parameter kimia kuantum yang diperoleh dari hasil optimasi adalah struktur geometri optimal,  $E_{\text{HOMO}}$ ,  $E_{\text{LUMO}}$ , momen dipol (DM) dan energi total. Dari nilai  $E_{\text{HOMO}}$  dan  $E_{\text{LUMO}}$  yang diperoleh, kemudian dihitung nilai potensial ionisasi (I), afinitas elektron (A), band gap ( $\Delta E$ ), elektronegativitas ( $\chi$ ), *hardness* ( $\eta$ ), *softness* ( $\sigma$ ), *electrophilicity* ( $\omega$ ), *nucleophilicity* ( $\epsilon$ ). Kemudian dilakukan juga optimasi atom Fe agar didapatkan nilai transfer muatan ( $\Delta N$ ),  $\Delta E_{\text{Back Donation}}$ , dan energi interaksi ( $\Delta \psi$ ). Dari perhitungan parameter kimia kuantum tersebut, dipilih 3 inhibitor fasa gas yang berikatan dengan ion  $\text{Fe}^{+3}$  sehingga didapatkan nilai  $E_{\text{ads}}$ ,  $E_{\text{binding}}$ , entalpi ( $\Delta H$ ), energi bebas gibbs ( $\Delta G$ ), dan energi entropi ( $\Delta S$ ) yang menunjukkan bahwa inhibitor 2 {tersubstitusi gugus R1(-CH<sub>3</sub>) dan R2 (-CH<sub>3</sub>)} memiliki kemampuan inhibisi anti korosi yang lebih baik dibandingkan 5 inhibitor lainnya

**Kata Kunci:** DFT, Morin, Inhibitor, Besi

## ABSTRACT

### Computational Study of Iron Corrosion Inhibition by Morine Molecule and Their Derivatives

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One of the serious problems in the industrial sector is the corrosion of metals or alloys, which causes enormous property losses. Metal damage due to corrosion also causes environmental damage which is a major concern in the metal industry, especially in acidic media. The use of organic inhibitors is the right solution for the prevention of metal corrosion because it is more environmentally friendly. In this study, a computational study was conducted to analyze the inhibition ability of iron anti-corrosion by 6 morine derivatives with gas and ethanol solvent phases using the Density Functional Theory (DFT) method with the base set B3LYP / 6-31G. The quantum chemical parameters obtained from the optimization results are the optimal geometric structure, EHOMO, ELUMO, dipole moment (DM), and total energy. From the EHOMO and ELUMO values obtained, the ionization potential (I), electron affinity (A), bandgap ( $\Delta E$ ), electronegativity ( $\chi$ ), hardness ( $\eta$ ), softness ( $\sigma$ ), electrophilicity ( $\omega$ ), nucleophilicity are calculated. ( $\epsilon$ ). Then the optimization of the Fe atom is also performed to obtain the value of charge transfer ( $\Delta N$ ),  $\Delta E$  Back donation, and interaction energy ( $\Delta \psi$ ). From the calculation of these quantum chemical parameters, 3 gas-phase inhibitors were selected to be optimized with the  $Fe^{+3}$  ion so that the values of Eads, Ebinding, enthalpy ( $\Delta H$ ), free energy Gibbs ( $\Delta G$ ), and entropy energy ( $\Delta S$ ) were selected which indicates that inhibitor 2 (substituted) groups R1 (-CH3) and R2 (-CH3)) have better anti-corrosion inhibition ability than other inhibitors

**Keywords :** DFT, Morin, Inhibition, Iron